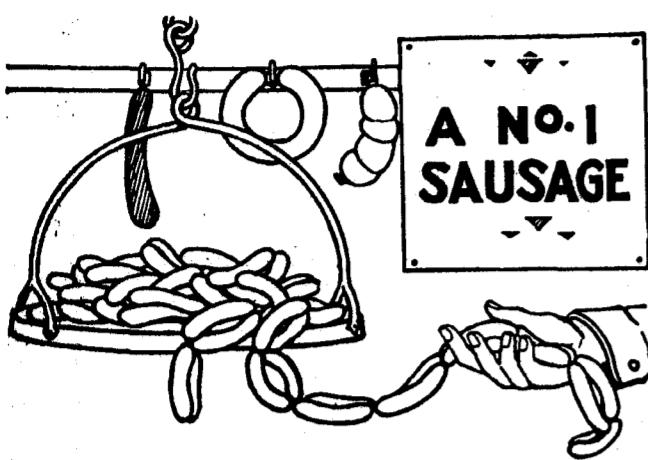


JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XL



YOU'RE not a child any longer. You don't have to play grab bag when you buy *sausage*. Come to this place, and then you will be sure of the kind of sausage you are buying. We know what goes into it. You may depend upon the *high quality* of all our meats.

Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS

Phone No. 2

Townships Nominate Candidates. Reports from several townships have come in, giving lists of the candidates nominated in the respective districts.

GRAYLING TOWNSHIP.

REPUBLICAN

Supervisor—Melvin A. Bates. Clerk—Claud Gilson.

Treasurer—Marius Hanson.

Justice of the Peace—Oscar P. Schumann.

Highway Commissioner—Frank Freeland.

Overseers of Highway—Dist. No. 1, Dan Hoesli; Dist. No. 2, Henry Stephan.

Member of Board of Review—Thorwald W. Hanson.

Constables—Mike Brenner, William Miller, Christ Jenson and Emil Nieder.

Township committee—M. A. Bates, John J. Niederer and Marius Hanson.

There has been some discussion as to whether or not Frank Freeland could hold the office of Highway commissioner in view of the fact that he already is a justice of the peace in Grayling township. Attorney General Fellows, in the absence of a supreme court opinion, has offered an opinion, during the year of 1914, that both offices could be legally held as they are not incompatible. Thus it will not be necessary for Mr. Freeland to resign as Justice of the Peace in order to run for the office of highway commissioner.

DEMOCRAT.

Supervisor—George W. McCullough. Clerk—Harry Hill.

Treasurer—

Justice of the Peace—Al Roberts. Highway Commissioner—Peter F. Jorgenson.

Member of Board of Review—Joseph Burton.

Overseer of Highways No. 1—Rasmus Rasmussen.

Overseer of Highways No. 2—Henry Feldhauser.

Constables—Julius Nelson, Edward Stillwell, Christ Hemmingson, Johannes Rasmussen.

Township committee—Frank Sales, Harry Hill and Charles O. McCullough.

BRAVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

REPUBLICAN.

Supervisor—John R. Skingley. Clerk—Arthur Kile.

Treasurer—Ralph Hanson.

Highway Com.—A. Ellis.

Justice—full term—George Anpsia.

VILLAGE ELECTION RATIFIES CANDIDATES AS NOMINATED.

Effort Made to Knock Out Fred Welsh for Trustee.

The Village election of Monday was of the usual tedium with but few people voting. There being no contest the mass of voters did not go to the polls. When the ballots were counted it was found that 32 had voted.

R. D. Cousine received one vote for president while T. Hanson, the regular nominee received the other 31.

It was quite a surprise when it was found that 11 votes had been cast for Harry Simpson for trustee, in opposition to Fred Welsh, who received 21. In an interview with Mr. Simpson he said that he knew such a movement

Rev. Kildegaard, Former Pastor Visits Grayling.

During the latter part of last week, the congregation of the Danish-Lutheran church were delighted by a visit from one of their former pastors, Rev. Kildegaard. Mr. Kildegaard was on his way to Chicago from his home in New York City, to attend a meeting of the Lutheran Soldier Commission of America, and enroute visited friends in Muskegon and Detroit as well as Grayling. Friday evening Rev. Kildegaard gave a lecture at Danebod hall, and his talk was centered on the former Danish West Indies, now the U. S. possessions called the Virgin Islands. Before these islands were purchased by the United States, Rev. Kildegaard was appointed by the Lutheran people to go onto these islands, and inspect the conditions, and see what chances there were to do missionary work.

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found that 11 votes had been cast for Harry Simpson for trustee, in opposition to Fred Welsh, who received 21.

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said that he knew such a movement

School Notes

Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence and turn upon the poles of truth.

Bacon.

The French class has discovered several words in our language which were derived from the French for instance rouge meaning red and Mt. Blanc meaning the white mountain.

Considerable dismay was aroused one day at dinner, when a chemistry student asked to have the sodium chloride passed to him, or in other words table salt.

The High school has been very curious concerning the American literature class, why was it so unbearable to one of its members last week?

Some of the High school girls, holding fast to the axiom that cleanliness is next to godliness, were minus their usually stunning coiffures.

There is still a tendency among the High school students to refuse the hand of fellowship to D. Webster who is one of the oldest and ablest of the student body.

The trigonometry class is again at war strength, Mr. Case having re-entered after a week's furlough because of his previous training.

Ichabod Crane, the man who "looks" like a scarecrow cloaked from a cornfield, is proving an interesting study to the 7th B reading class.

If T. H. wants the marbles that belong to him let him look in the upper right-hand drawers of the teacher's desk—room 32.

A farewell party was given by the 8th B English class this week for the Misses Noun and Pronoun. The entertainment, consisting of a two hour tea, was very much enjoyed (?) by all.

It is a law of chemistry that the heavier a body grows the denser it becomes. Beware!

The High school orchestra is fast becoming an established fact in our school. We hope soon to see it make its appearance in public. It rehearses Thursday evenings at 3:30.

The Glee club meets at 3:30 Mondays and Wednesdays.

The United States history class, 12th grade, has been wrestling with the question, "Is suffrage a legal or natural right?"

The friends of Leora Ellsworth, of the class of 1916, will be glad to learn that she was recently elected to the "Stoicks," an honor society in the State Normal college in Ypsilanti. Twenty-six students were chosen from the student-body for membership in this society. Choice was based primarily upon general excellence in scholarship.

The 7th A class like the sentiment of the poem, "The Better Way" which they have memorized this week, ask one of them to recite it for you.

Rev. A. A. Mitchell delivered a most interesting address to the High school Monday morning on "Freedom and Service." We sincerely hope that he will visit us again soon.

Hurrah! The High school all star team left Tuesday night for Ypsilanti where it is expected they will gain all the honor rightfully due them or in other words "The Cup."

Silas Mariner has been causing considerable difficulty among the ninth grade lately.

Now that the French grammars have arrived, we hope that the students will be more considerate of other people's heads and not place any more furniture on the ceiling instead of on the floor.

There were some mistakes in the list of officers on our service roll as given last week. It stands as follows:

Major E. E. Hartwick, Lieut. Frank Goulet, Capt. Hardin Sweeney, Sergts. Clyde Hum, Arthur McIntyre, Clarence Johnson, William Lander and Corps. Ransom Burgess and Edmund Shanahan.

Members of the High school and All City basket ball teams gave a banquet in honor of Mr. Charles Loring, who has so ably coached the school team to victory. Prof. Otterbein acted as toast master for the evening and filled the position in a most pleasing manner.

Mr. Otterbein called on the members of the school board and teams and athletic director, Mr. Case, and all responded in a way very flattering to Mr. Loring. After the feast of reason and the flow of soul, a delicious dinner was served. It was a huge success as is everything else which our basket ball boys attempt.

The following students will give a short program Friday afternoon at three o'clock:

Recitation—"The Challenge of Thor"—Longfellow, Raymond Houghton.

Reading—"Selections from President Wilson's War Message—Victor Spies.

Piano solo—Helen Brown.

Recitation—"An Incident of the French Camp"—Brownrigg, Eugene Karpus.

Recitation—"Barbara Frietchie"—Whittier, Kathryn Brown.

The following program in public

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 11

Ready for Spring

Dress Goods of Satisfaction

Special in Ginghams

35c values selling at 25c

25c values selling at 22c

Georgette crepe, navy, white, black, brown, green and plum.

Taffetas and Messalines in all the new shades.

SILK HOSE in white, black, pink, sky, navy, gold, bronze, suede, gray, African brown, pearl and lavender.

Many of the above goods were bought early and same are selling much below the actual wholesale price

EMIL KRAUS

GRAYLING'S LEADING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE

Public Rights Endangered.

Cheboygan and Montmorency people are agitated over the thought that large sections of land along the Black river are being purchased by a wealthy Detroit apparently with the intention of closing off this part of the land and thus deny outsiders the right to fish in the part of the stream passing thru it. They claim this would shut them out of the best trout fishing stream in their communities, and in such case they would have to look to the AuSable river at Grayling for their trout fishing. In their issue of February 22, the Cheboygan Democrat relates the conditions and cites a similar condition that exists in Crawford county. It reads as follows:

An illustration of what will happen on the upper Black if this man is permitted to carry out his plans, we have but to run down to Grayling and there on the south branch of the AuSable river between Grayling and Roscommon is an immense tract of cut over land and beautiful timber in fact one of the most beautiful stretches in the whole north, denied to the public, because those lands were picked up by a man in state office for a club of Detroit fellows, who succeeded in having the roads declared abandoned and then they threw a strong wire fence around the whole tract, and to go thereon without permission you are a trespasser and accordingly treated.

At the regular meeting of the Loyal Order of Moose held at their lodge rooms Monday night of this week, the following officers were elected:

Dictator—John Kelly.

Vice Dictator—Walter Cowell.

Secretary—Edgar Matson.

Treasurer—Hans Petersen.

Inner guard—Fred Brown.

Outer guard—Edward Miller.

Trustees—W. H. Cody, and J. J. Niederer.

—•—

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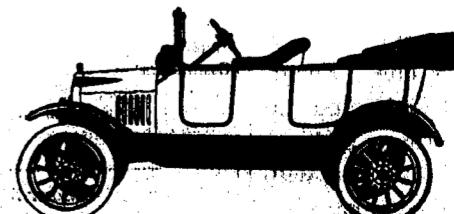
—•—

The South side bath house will be open hereafter on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. 2-24.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

When you compare the low prices of Ford cars with the prices of farm produce, farm stock and everything else on the market, the great value of the Ford car can be fairly estimated. The price for the Ford Touring Car is only \$450 f. o. b. Detroit. It is the greatest value, not only among motor cars, but in the whole run of articles grown and manufactured. Think of a five-passenger motor car with the reputation for service, durability and economy that's behind the Ford car, selling for \$450! We urge prospective purchasers to give their orders without delay!

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Michigan.



Service That Wins

The service that WINS is the service that SATISFIES. Our service is of that kind.

FIRST. We give you just what you want if it is in the house.

SECOND. We employ every effort to have what you want.

THIRD. We never seek to put off on a customer substitute for an article called for, unless the customer so desires.

This three-fold policy has secured for us a line of SATISFIED CUSTOMERS of which we are indeed proud.

Ours is a store of SATISFACTION, and we want to satisfy you.

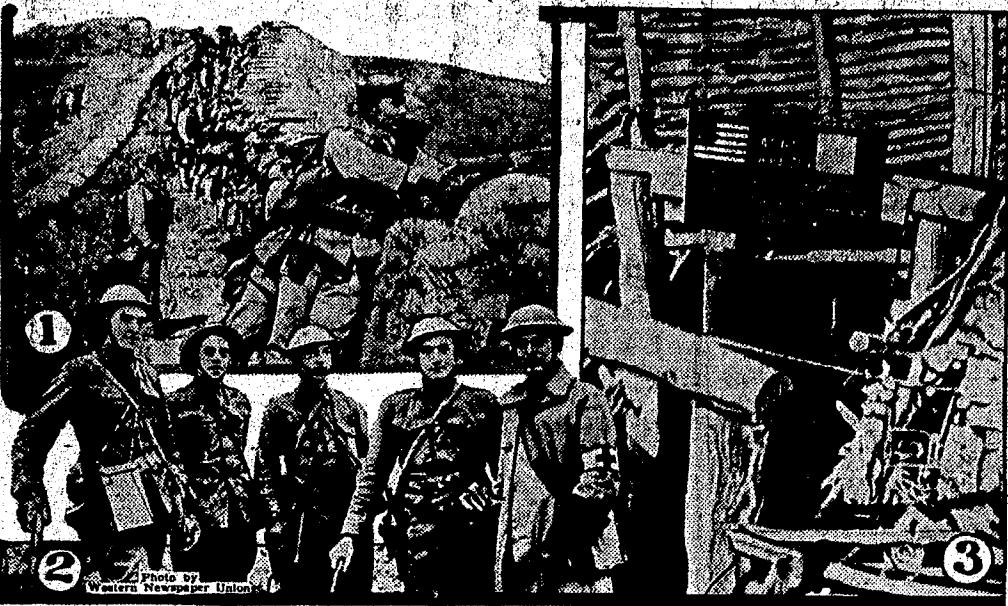
Salling, Hanson Co. Hardware Department



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVAHLANCHE

Get your tickets for the Red Cross benefit party for Monday night, March 18. Price 75 cents. Proceeds go to the Red Cross.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE



1—The Siberian situation as the outgrowth of the Russian debacle is now holding the attention of those following the world war. This picture shows some of the Japanese troops who may soon be sent to Siberia. 2—Officers in command of an American trench in the Lorraine sector on the western front. 3—Dugout where the first American officer, Lieutenant Harden of the Signal corps, was surrounded by a German shell; the dugout is decorated with American and French colors.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Russia Makes Humiliating Peace But Kaiser's Soldiers Continue Invasion.

AMERICANS REPEL RAIDERS

Pershing's Troops, Now Occupying Eight-Mile Front, Hurl Back Strong Forces of Germans—Fight Like Veterans.

Extreme chaos has continued to mark the Russian situation, the only thing that has seemed really clear being that Germany is determined to take advantage of the utter collapse of Russia to seize such territory and supplies as she desires. The Bolsheviks presented the humiliating spectacle of signing a peace treaty without discussion, fearing as they announced, that negotiations would only result in the imposition of more obnoxious terms. But even after the Russian peace delegates had thus debased themselves the Germans continued their invasion of Russian territory.

Whether the masses of the Russian people will accept the humiliating peace terms agreed to by the Bolsheviks is a question that only time can settle.

The Bolshevik government abandoned Petrograd as the German troops advanced upon that city and moved the administrative offices to Moscow, which city, it was announced, would be made the Russian capital. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, indicated that he and his associates were concerned with the future of the revolution, rather than the future of Russia as a national entity. He announced that the Bolshevik leaders are prepared to withdraw even as far as to the Ural mountains rather than submit to the defeat of the revolution.

The hasty of the Russian envoys in signing a treaty of peace with Germany was explained on the ground that the terms proposed by the Teutonic envoys were growing more onerous hourly. At the last minute the Germans demanded three great trans-Caucasian provinces—Karabud, Kars and Batoum—presumably for their Turkish ally, and they got them, of course. The Russian envoys shut their eyes and signed the document as it was pushed across the table by the German premier.

With Russia in thorough subjection so far as the Bolshevik government was concerned, the central powers turned their attention to Roumania, and, as was to be expected, they forced that country to sign a preliminary peace treaty which is little less humiliating than that forced upon the Russians.

The terms of this treaty, however, were so harsh that the central powers turned their attention to Roumania, and, as was to be expected, they forced that country to sign a preliminary peace treaty which is little less humiliating than that forced upon the Russians.

Under the terms of this treaty Roumania cedes the province of Dobrudja, as far as the Danube, to the central powers, agrees to evacuate all occupied Austro-Hungarian territory, promises to demobilize its army and agrees to "support with all its strength the transport of troops of the central powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa." The submission by Roumania to any terms imposed by the central powers was expected, as that country, abandoned by Russia, and entirely cut off from all possible aid from the allied powers, was absolutely at the mercy of the Teutonic powers. A peace treaty between Russia and Finland has also been signed.

While Germany was working its will in Russia and Roumania, the diplomatic situation growing out of the proposal of Japan to intervene in Siberia for the purpose of protecting the vast stores of supplies paid for with money furnished by the allies, occupied the attention of the United States and the entente governments. It was indicated that there was some divergence of opinion between President Wilson and

the leaders in England, France and Italy, as to the wisdom of giving Japan a free hand in this connection.

American troops in the front line trenches in France have had their real baptism of fire. They have taken part in several engagements with the enemy, one of which approached the dignity of a real battle. The Americans have repulsed several raids made by the Germans and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. The most pretentious engagement was that which resulted from a strong German attack upon the American lines in the Toul sector. A large force of German "shock" troops, trained especially for this operation, attacked the American line after heavy artillery fire had practically leveled the American trenches. The American troops, undismayed by the terrific bombardment, stood their ground and engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the German raiders in the trenches. The Germans were driven back into No Man's Land, leaving three prisoners and many dead in the American trenches. The Americans pursued the fleeing Germans and inflicted further losses as the enemy retreated to their own lines. The Americans suffered severe casualties, the dead including three officers and seventeen men, but the American lines were maintained at all points and the raid was declared a complete failure. Many cases of individual heroism on the part of the Americans were reported and several officers and men were decorated by the French premier for bravery.

Other raids upon the American lines in the Chemin des Dames sector and in Lorraine were also repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. In all these engagements the American troops have shown that, despite their inexperience in the new type of warfare, they are now perfectly at home in the trenches and are able to hold their own against the enemy.

The increasingly large part which Pershing's troops are taking in the fighting on the west front is indicated by the announcement that the Americans are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battle front. This front is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps. The present American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support for the front lines. The growing activity of the American troops is further shown by the daily casualty lists which are now coming from General Pershing.

Announcement has been made that the third American Liberty loan will be offered soon. The campaign for subscriptions will open on April 6, the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, and will continue for three or four weeks.

The amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features have not been made public but the fact that further legislation will be sought from Congress in anticipation of the loan indicates that the amount of the issue will be more than \$3,000,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds.

The campaign work for the new loan has already been started throughout the country and every district will have been thoroughly organized before the drive begins.

Several steps have been taken by the United States government to further co-ordinate and centralize the work of war preparation. The two outstanding developments along this line were the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch of New York as chairman of the war industries board with great enlarged powers, and the assumption by Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March of his duties as acting chief of staff.

Mr. Baruch, according to the president's own announcement, made in his letter of appointment, will have greater powers even than it was proposed by certain members of congress to confer upon the minister of munitions. He will be, in fact, a practical dictator over industrial problems relating to the war and will have, among other things, the last word in determining priority of supplies for the government whenever there is competitive or other conflict of interest among departments. The power placed in the hands

was the moral force of this country in the prosecution of war for liberty and "higher moral elevation for humanity," Earl Reading declared of the president's speech.

"No human being has the faculty of stating in better language the true nature of those ideals than your president, who speaks for you."

"We in Europe have learned to look to those words of his and to cherish them as representing to us the unshakable determination of America, once it has commenced to war in vindictive

WILSON PROMISES TO HELP RUSSIA

PLEDGES AID OF AMERICA IN DOWNING DOMINATION OF GERMANY.

SENDS MESSAGE TO REVOLTERS

Tells Congress of Soviets That U. S. Will Do All in Her Power to Restore Slav Independence.

Washington—President Wilson has again pledged the aid of the United States in restoring to Russia complete sovereignty and independence.

Warning the Russian people against plans of the German autocracy to ride over all liberties won by the revolution, he cabled Monday night a message to the congress of soviets, which assembled Tuesday, March 12, at Moscow.

The message reads:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the congress of soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia."

"Although the government of the United States is unhappy not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world."

"The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life."

"WOODROW WILSON."

The Moscow assembly was called for the primary object of determining whether the soviets representing the revolutionary committee set up throughout Russia, were to approve or repudiate the German imposed peace.

The outcome of the president's message is awaited in Washington with tense interest. Even should it fail to effect an outright rejection of the German peace the government in Washington has strong hopes that before long the Russian masses, awakened at last to the danger threatened by the German conquerors will cast aside the compact.

How directly the move will bear on the Japanese-Siberian situation is a matter of interested speculation. That General March will have full power to reorganize the general staff with a view of giving it the highest efficiency in its work of directing the strictly military end of the war. He has been given the power to select his own assistants. One of General March's first acts was to establish the "open door" policy. He arranged to see newspaper correspondents once every day and indicated that he will endeavor to relax the censorship to such an extent that Americans may learn more about what their soldiers are doing in France. The appointment of General March to this position has won wide approval as, in his work as chief of all the American artillery forces in France, he has been in close touch with General Pershing and is intimately familiar with all conditions abroad.

Speculation as to Germany's well-advertised offensive on the western front has continued, with opinion divided as to whether such an offensive really will be launched. In some quarters it is believed that Germany is so fully occupied with developments in Russia and is so intent upon accomplishing her designs in the east that she will not undertake an offensive in the west but will be content to maintain a defensive attitude. Those taking this view believe that Germany's idea is that a deadlock on the west front will force the allies to agree to a peace by negotiation and that under such circumstances she will be able to attain all her imperialistic designs in the east.

On the other hand, further concentration of troops on the western front is taken by some authorities as indicating that Germany really intends to launch a determined offensive in France. General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, declares that the enemy is now ready to strike on the western front at any moment suitable to his purpose. He declares that the allies remain superior in guns, rifles and aircraft, but that the margin of advantage in these particulars is steadily diminishing and an equalization of strength is being approached.

More frequent and more pretentious raids undertaken by both sides along the entire western front are regarded as forerunners of an offensive. The raids are made to feel out the enemy, to find, if possible, the weak spots in his lines. The many German raids are believed to have been made necessary by the air superiority of the allies along the greater part of the western front. Unable to gain the information they need through their airmen, the Germans have been forced to resort to raids in order to learn the strength of the opposing forces at various points on the front.

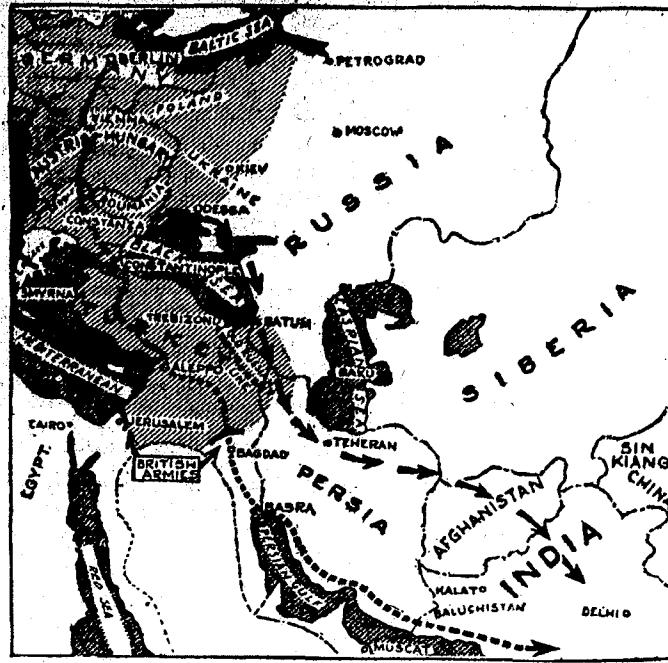
Kreisler Retires Till After War.

New York—Fritz Kreisler, noted Austrian violinist, whose appearance, even in concert held for charitable purposes, has caused disapproval in several communities, has cancelled all his engagements and announced that he would not appear before an American public until peace was declared. Some time ago he decided not to appear except for charity. Kreisler has served as a lieutenant in the Austrian army, and came to this country on furlough to fill a number of engagements.

Washington Believes U-Boat beaten.

Washington—America's real contribution to the naval warfare is about to be felt, is the opinion of naval experts who express themselves well satisfied with the weapons designed to crush the U-boat menace. The new destroyers and other craft must be added to the patrol fleets gradually as they are completed. Therefore, no sudden falling off of tonnage losses is to be expected. It has been stated publicly that after all, there is a population of 110,000,000 people in the world.

THE NEW GERMAN MENACE



SECRETARY BAKER ARRIVES IN FRANCE

AMERICAN WAR CHIEF REPORTED SAFE IN PARIS—TO CONFER WITH ALLIED LEADERS.

VISIT IS PURELY MILITARY

Washington Says Trip Is Largely For Purpose of Inspection, Not Diplomatic.

Washington—Upon hearing of Secretary Baker's safe arrival in France through a press dispatch from Paris, the war department on March 10, announced the secretary's visit is purely military and not diplomatic, and is for purposes of inspection and personal conferences with military officials.

The department issued this statement:

"A cable dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press Sunday night announced the arrival at a French port of the secretary of war.

"For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

"It is expected not only will Secretary Baker visit American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

"The secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purposes of inspection and personal conference with military officials. The secretary is accompanied by Major-General W. M. Black, Lieutenant-Colonel Brett and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

It is regarded as probable the secretary will take the opportunity to investigate conditions in the field. Mr. Baker is the first member of President Wilson's cabinet to go to the battle zone.

Out of his conferences, not only with General Pershing, but with leaders of the French and British governments as well, will come direct information for the president as to what is transpiring in the allied countries to aid him in shaping his future course.

U. S. TO RUN DOW CHEMICAL CO.

Big Plant at Midland to Be Enlarged By Government.

Mount Pleasant, Mich.—The government is soon to take over the Dow Chemical works here and at Midland and advance \$2,000,000 for enlargement and new equipment in order to adequately supply the chemicals needed in the manufacture of munitions.

That the Michigan guardsmen, or a large proportion of them at least, will be in the front line trenches by June 1, is the prediction of officers in a position to know what's going on over there."

ARMY OBJECTORS ARE JAILED

Refusing to Obey Orders, Eight Men Draw Heavy Sentences.

Camp Dodge, Ia.—Found guilty by a general court martial of refusing to obey orders, eight national army men from St. Paul, all professed Socialists, have been sentenced to imprisonment in Leavenworth penitentiary. A. S. Broms was given 20 years and the other seven were sentenced to 25 years confinement, all at hard labor.

The seven are: W. H. Tressler, R. A. Carlson, Carl W. Johnson, Axel W. Carlson, Cunnard Johnson, Ferris Kamman and Nicklaus Ungar.

Brons and Tressler were native Americans. The others were born in Sweden, but had declared their intention to become American citizens.

STATE BUYS 1,000 TRACTORS

Big Deal Involves Nearly a Million Dollars—Bigger Acreage is Aim.

Lansing—At a meeting with Henry Ford, members of the state war board entered into a contract for 1,000 "Fordson" farm tractors at \$750 each, f. o. b. Detroit. This will make the price of the machine which the war board, through its county organization, delivers to the farmer, about \$765.

To give out the lists in this shape, according to officials of the committee, would bring each day a flood of requests by telephone, telegraph and mail, for specific identification of each man named in the list of the previous day.

The official explanation is that the purpose of the order is to keep information of value from the enemy.

The nearest relative of every soldier killed or wounded, will be notified by the department as heretofore. Lists, containing simply the names of the soldiers under the heading "killed in action," "died of disease," will be sent each day to the committee on public information.

To give out the lists in this shape, according to officials of the committee, would bring each day a flood of requests by telephone, telegraph and mail, for specific identification of each man named in the list of the previous day.

Maple Sugar Now on Market.

Eaton Rapids—Marketing of the 1918 crop of maple sugar and syrup has begun here. Prices are the highest ever known in Eaton Rapids. The sugar is retailing at 25 cents a pound and syrup at \$2.25 a gallon.

Detroit Plans Big Tax Sale.

Detroit—About 50,000 pieces of realty are to be sold for taxes by the city this spring, unless the owners pay the delinquent charge soon. There will be a sale March 31 of about 10,000 lots, owners of which have not paid special taxes for pavement, sewers, etc. More than \$39,000 will be offered for sale June 1, on which the regular city taxes have not been paid. The amount outstanding and owing to the city for taxes on this property is between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

Corunna Couple Have 20 Children.

Corunna—The twentieth baby born to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Eveleth a few days ago was as welcome as the first one that blessed that household 21 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth have been married 22 years and have averaged almost one child a year. Thirteen of the children are living today. Ten attend the Corunna public school, representing the Eveleth family. In every grade except the kindergarten, and there are two at home waiting to fill that vacancy.

Custer Division Dwades Away.

Camp Custer—Custer has poured men into the hopper of war at the rate of 1,000 a week for about two months. Every regiment has been stripped of its best men in the process until today none is more than the skeleton of an organization. One officer to every 10 men is now the ratio, a return to the conditions of last October, when the first drafts were just arriving. At present there are but 16,000 men left out of the 23,000 who were here two months ago.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Muskegon—Vincent Miller, 16 years old, who was missing a week, has written that he has enlisted in the Canadian army at St. Thomas.

Hastings—The trunk line highway between Grand Rapids and Camp Custer will be completed this summer with federal, state and county governments co-operating.

Flint—Boy scout groups will travel throughout this section during the summer doing emergency farm work. They will be accompanied by a cook and commissary department.

Three Rivers—Associated missionary societies of this city have appealed to President Wilson to spare the lives of four American soldiers sentenced to death for sleeping on sentry duty in France.

Marshall—The News-Statesman in a long article, setting forth the distinguished service of Charles B. Warren, calls upon the Republicans of Michigan to nominate him for United States senator.

Lansing—The secretary of state has approved the form of petition which will allow for a vote to be taken at the November election this year on the question of whether light wines and beer can be manufactured and sold in Michigan.

Algonac—LeRoy Gunniss, 18-year-old son of H. B. Gunniss, after working several months on an airplane of an approved pattern, has it completed. The machine is propelled by a 14-horsepower engine. He has made several successful flights in the machine.

Flint—Clayton Andrews, 7-year-old son of Herman Andrews, ate wild parsnips while playing with school children in Genesee township. He was found unconscious on the school house steps and died soon afterward. Other children ate parsnips but were not seriously affected.

Bay City—Robert Schroeder, 38, was killed and John Thompson, 40, severely injured, as the result of an accident in Wolverine mine No. 2. The two men had placed their shot for blasting coal and after hearing a report went back to their working room. It was another shot they had heard and just as they got in their blast went off above them.

Flint—Eight members of three different families occupying flats above a North Saginaw street bakery were overcome by gas fumes and were unconscious when found. Prompt and vigorous action by several doctors, however, resulted in their resuscitation and all have recovered. It is believed the gas came from a coke oven in the bakery below.

Albion—Albion miners have resumed work at an increase of 30 cents a ton, which makes a total wage of \$1.30 a ton and puts the B. S. K. Mining Co. of Albion practically under the Washington agreement. The miners won all their demands except the dating back of the increase to November 1. This question was referred to the national fuel administrator.

Lansing—Organization of county war boards which are to attend to the war activities of their respective districts, with particular reference to the raising of money, was accomplished here at a meeting of the executive advisory committee appointed recently by Governor Sleeper. Plans for conferences in each county and the gradual establishment of co-ordinated collections for all campaigns were adopted.

Lansing—Following an investigation of the cost of manufacturing binder twine the United States Food Administration announces that binder twine containing 500 feet to the pound should be sold in carload lots of 20,000 pounds or more at a maximum advance of 4 cents per pound above the cost of sisal. Smaller lots range from 4 1/4 cents to 4 1/8 cents above sisal cost. The scale is based on the present price of 19 cents a pound for sisal fibre.

Port Huron—The city commission has made agreement with the Grand Trunk to place an iron bridge over Black river in the vicinity of the fibre works. Recent dredging operations necessitated the removal of the span and it was never replaced. The city will have a walk built over the span. Employees of the plant who used the bridge have been crossing on the ice during the winter. A few days ago Peter C. Relkin went into an air hole and was drowned.

Lansing—The state war board has appropriated \$10,000 to buy sheep for farmers. Purchasers in large lots will be made by J. A. Halliday, state live stock commissioner. The state will act as a distributing agent, but at the same time will give farmers the advantage of purchasing at a price obtained only in buying large shipments. Upper Michigan many farmers desire to start in the sheep raising business on a small scale and have sufficient funds to make such a start but few sheep are available. By this plan sheep can be sold in small lots.

East Lansing—Leaders of boys and girl clubs and supervisors who will direct their gardening efforts throughout the state this spring and summer set \$500,000 worth of food products as the goal towards which they will strive in 1918. It is planned to send the boys into the country May 1, as arrangements have been made with most high schools to permit boys who are going into the country to receive credit for the last month of the school year. Each county will handle its own farm labor problem. The organization is now complete in 65 counties.

Lansing—The Michigan farm wage scale, as recommended by the farm wage commission, for the coming agricultural season, is as follows: For married men having families and occupying a tenant house on a farm, \$50 a month, and with such perquisites as milk, poultry, garden ground, fuel and free house rent. For single men, \$40 a month and board and lodging. The commission includes 20 leading farmers throughout the state. The figures arrived at are to be considered basic wages, from which to calculate in making individual bargains.

Allegan—Grover Jennings, 4 years old, fell from a woodpile, ruptured a blood vessel, and died within an hour.

Jackson—Michigan railway officials deny the report that they will abandon the third rail and go back to the use of trolleys.

Ionia—Burglars secured 90 cents when they took two cash registers from Q. E. Wilkinson's news stand. They missed \$350 in a safe under one of the registers.

Kalamazoo—Food Administrator W. H. Upjohn announced that hereafter all purchasers of sugar must register and cards will be issued only to those properly listed.

Kalamazoo—The Kalamazoo Industrial corporation, capitalized at \$100,000, will finance factories seeking government contracts. An agent will be maintained at Washington.

Mt. Pleasant—Three masked bandits robbed Walter D. Edmunds, a farmer, of \$17 while he was en route from serving on a jury which convicted Frank Purdy and his pal, Moore, of burglary.

Grand Rapids—Ten passengers in the car and a dozen pedestrians narrowly escaped injury or death when a street car jumped the track at the sharp turn on Bridge street, and after rolling down the sidewalk crashed through the windows of the Watson Hardware Co.

Concord—Rev. William Looker Gibbs, a civil war veteran, aged 77, died, a well-known Democrat, was killed of the Universalist church of this village. Rev. Gibbs was the officiating clergyman to 372 marriages. He also preached 1,029 funeral sermons during his ministerial career.

Lansing—An executive order permitting millers to grind up to 90 per cent of their average for the three years preceding the war, has been promulgated by George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan. Recently the millers were limited to 70 per cent of their pre-war output.

Grand Rapids—The Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers association has purchased the De Soto Coal and Mining company of De Soto, Ills. The purchase price was \$75,000 and the total investment is about \$100,000. The mine will supply local furniture factories with eight cars of coal a day.

Kalamazoo—Tuberculosis damages a person to the extent of \$7,871, a jury decided when it awarded Bert Munn, of Schoolcraft, that sum in compensation from the Kalamazoo Telephone Co. for contracting the disease as the result of a fall from a lineman's wagon about a year ago.

Port Huron—B. S. Summers, county food administrator, has notified grocers to list all customers and to classify them as to their purchases. Efforts will be made to prevent food hoarding and the activities of every purchaser will be watched. Those going from one store to another will be classed as repeaters.

Lansing—According to Labor Commissioner Richard S. Fletcher there is going to be plenty of farm labor in Michigan this summer. Mr. Fletcher says that his free employment agencies are already getting track of many men who wish to leave the city for farm work this summer, and that he is having no trouble placing them.

Charlotte—Mistaking a can of belladonna seeds for coffee, while cleaning the cubboards, Mrs. Charles Silverthorn, residing in Chester township, poured the contents into the coffee, which was of similar appearance. Mrs. Silverthorn later made coffee from the mixture, with the result that Mr. and Mrs. Silverthorn and 10-year-old daughter Margaret barely escaped death by poison.

Lansing—The importance of the home garden as a factor in solving the difficulties of the present food situation, which he declares is becoming steadily worse in New England, is pointed out by Herbert Hoover in a letter to Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan. Mr. Hoover declares that such gardens should eliminate perishables in so far as possible, and plant potatoes, beans, and other staple products.

Port Huron—The city commission has agreed with the Grand Trunk to place an iron bridge over Black river in the vicinity of the fibre works. Recent dredging operations necessitated the removal of the span and it was never replaced. The city will have a walk built over the span. Employees of the plant who used the bridge have been crossing on the ice during the winter. A few days ago Peter C. Relkin went into an air hole and was drowned.

Lansing—An American bald eagle, estimated to be about 35 years old, with a wing spread of eight feet, was captured by Louis Fussey at his Long Lake road farm. The bird had become caught in a trap set for foxes. After a lively scrap Fussey managed to get it into a cage without injuring it. Fussey believes this is the same eagle he has seen for the last 10 years. It has come every spring to this vicinity. Until about four years ago it was accompanied by a mate, but has been alone since then.

Ann Arbor—Giving as a reason that the falling off in the study of German warrants it, the following men of the German faculty of the University of Michigan have been notified by the regents that after the beginning of the next college year their services will no longer be required: Dr. W. W. Florer and John Dieterle, both assistant professors of German, and Herman Wied and Richard Ficken, instructors in German. Dr. E. A. Bouche, professor of German, has asked for a leave of absence for the duration of the war.

Camp Custer—Declaring they believe it necessary, aside from physical benefits derived, that they be able to protect themselves against a repetition of atrocities which German officers and soldiers have perpetrated on the women of France and Belgium, all the nurses at base hospital, nearly 100, asked that they be given boxing instructions. As a result, Charlie White, division boxing instructor, has organized classes among the nurses and is giving them the same course of instruction that he is applying to the men of the division.

BANGING THE TURK IN THE MESOPOTAMIAN DESERT



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO

FRENCH TROOPS WITH MITRAILLEUSE DRIVING BACK GERMANS



The French mitrailleuse has proved very effective in driving back the German troops, and has mowed down many an advancing line. This photograph shows French soldiers in a captured trench firing a mitrailleuse at the foe.

HAD HONEYMOON TRIP ABOVE THE CLOUDS



BROWN BROS.

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

MIX DOUGH WITH SEA WATER

Wider Adoption of the Practice is Recommended by French Naval Pharmacist, Health Advantages.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water, with the addition of salt required to make bread both healthful and appetizing, says the Literary Digest. M. Albert Saint Sernin, a French naval

pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of the practice, which has, according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps moist longer, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chloride sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of.

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven

yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt water used for mixing the dough. The French writer adds:

"Bread made with sea water, useful for everybody, is to be recommended especially for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or hard labor."

"That lets me out," said the prisoner as the governor signed his par-

DAIRY FACTS

ENORMOUS WASTE IN WINTER

Minnesota Dairy Expert Makes Startling Statement as to Amount of Milk That Is Wasted.

Three and one-half billion pounds of milk are practically wasted in the dairy states every winter. This makes 21,000,000 pounds every day. The foregoing is a startling statement, but R. M. Washburn of the division of dairy husbandry, Minnesota College of Agriculture, says it is true. The farmer feeds most of his skim milk to hogs. This milk, fed to hogs, produces only 20 per cent of its energy value in edible pork. Eighty per cent of its energy value is lost. Mr. Washburn says, though, that some milk is necessary to start pigs off strongly.

Much more of the energy value of the skim milk will be saved if it is made into cottage cheese. Every 100 pounds of skim milk, says Mr. Washburn, is equivalent to 20 pounds of ordinary meat, and will make 15 pounds of cottage cheese. The cheese contains about one-third more protein and one-third less energy than meat, and is therefore essentially equivalent to meat.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicines Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do much for them," Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 5th St. N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicines Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

BEWARE IN HORSES CAN BE BETRIED

Don't work your horses while they are in heat, or you will have trouble with Dr. DAVID ROBERTS' HORSE Tonic, Physic Balsam, Horse Oil, and Horse Oil Liniment.

A treatment that will enable your horse to do more work with less exertion.

For further information, send for booklets "How to Care for Your Horse," "Veterinarian," and "Free Booklet on Your Horse's Health."

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

ALMOST SAW HIM.

The other day two youngsters were walking along the street together.

The father of one of the boys was a policeman, and his companion, who has this said, said to him:

"What is your father's number?"

"No. 23," replied the boy.

The questioner then said:

"I nearly saw him last night."

"How was that?" asked the policeman's son.

"I saw No. 24!"—Pearson's Magazine.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Cruel Facts.

He—"I could hold your hand till I die." She—"Well, you're apt to die if you try it."

WAS DISCOURAGED

Lost 65 Pounds in Weight and Had to Give Up Work. Has Been Well Since Using Doan's.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In experiments at Beltsville, Md., by the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, a warm barn, commonly deemed essential for large milk production during the winter months, proved to be something less satisfactory than an open shed. Experiments extending over three years showed that cows housed in the open shed consumed a little more feed, required more bedding and slightly increased labor cost, but because more milk was produced and on account of the lower cost of housing, the open shed was found to be something more economical.

"Being exposed to extreme heat when working as an engineer, and then going outdoors to cool off, caused my kidney trouble," says Karl Goering, 551 N. Orkney St., Philadelphia, Pa. "In cold weather and when it was damp, my joints and muscles would swell and ache and often my limbs were so badly affected it was only with great misery I was able to get around. For a week I was laid up in bed, hardly able to move hand or foot."

"Another trouble was from irregular and scanty passages of the kidney secretions. I became dull and weak and had to give up my work. Headaches and dizzy spells nearly blinded me and I went from 267 to 200 in weight. Nothing helped me and I felt I was doomed to suffer."

"At last I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills and began taking them. I soon got back my strength and weight and all the rheumatic pains and other kidney troubles left. I have remained cured." Sworn to before me, W.M. H. M'MUNN, Notary Public.

Get Doan's in Any Store, 60¢ a Box.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Painful Sensations

in the muscles, "neuralgia", soreness, aching back,

pimples, boils, rashes and other eruptions,

</div

Appetite Bad??

Such is usually the case after a long, closed-in winter. The blood gets sluggish, the digestive organs get out of order and the system needs a thorough cleansing. Now is the time to begin building up the system, before the hot spring days appear.

Use a Spring Tonic

We carry in stock the best Blood Medicines and Building-Up Tonics known to the drug-gists to-day, and can recommend them for your health. Try a bottle of

BEEF, WINE and IRON

Central Drug Store

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.
PHONE NUMBER ONE



Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75
Three Months.....40

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 14

United in the Service of our Country.

Building up the Home Town.

It is interesting to talk with officials of boards of trade and business men's associations, and get their ideas on how to build up a town. You will learn of all kinds of propositions for getting new enterprises.

Men with experience in board of trade work often say that the town that makes the most progress is apt to be the one that made all around town improvement its first aim. It may not have done all that could be wished in offering inducements to new enterprises. But if it has kept plugging for good schools and roads, civic neatness and beautification and all that, it is bound to reap its harvest.

The man who wants to start a new industry or remove an old one has all kinds of propositions put up to him. In one place it is free rent, in another exemption from taxes, in a third stock subscriptions. When he comes to decide, he gives a lot of thought to the general character of the town as a place to live in.

If a community has good public institutions and advantages, if it is progressive and open to new ideas, if it is neatly and attractively kept up, its reputation will spread a long distance as a bright and advancing place. The man who contemplates a change of business location will be apt to inquire about a town of this kind. He will be attracted by the good schools for his children, the helpful and pleasant associations found there. If he can get any favorable business deal, he will choose that kind of a town over a less attractive one that offered a little better financial inducements.

A reputation of this kind is not to be made by spasmodic efforts. It takes community spirit and town loyalty over a period of years. People must think personal ends and factional differences and all work together for one purpose. When they do that, you can't set any limits to the growth of that community.

Everybody's doing it. Doing what? Fox trot? Well, I rather guess not. Everybody's knitting!

First Small Brother—"An' please bless Willie, an' make 'im less quarrelsome. Amen."

Second Small Brother—"Say! You start knockin' me to God an' I'll paste ye in the eye!"—Life.

Name Your Ailment.

The descriptions are so clear, plain and simple, that anyone can name their ailment by reading Dr. Humphrey's Manual, a compact little Medical Volume, that fits the side pocket, mailed free on request, address: Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co. 156 William St., New York.

SPEAKING of Thrift Stamps \$5
Have you bought any? Don't stop with one. Thrift Stamps enable you to save quarters and at the same time you will be helping your government. Let's have no needless days.

Council Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the Common Council of the village of Grayling convened at the County Treasurer's office, Monday evening March 4, 1918. Meeting called to order by T. W. Hanson, president. Trustees present, Jorgenson, McCullough, Lewis and Roberts. Absent, Canfield and Mills.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Finance committee's report read, to wit: To the President and members of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling: Your committee on Finance, Claims and Accounts respectfully recommend that the accompanying bills be allowed as follows:

1. The J. H. Shultz Co., Election supplies.....\$ 1.84
2. Sailing, Hanson Co. supplies 1.50
3. Grayling Electric Co., Jan. Service.....124.35
4. Doubleday Hunt Dolan Co., supplies.....5.47
5. Michigan State Firemen's Ass'n, Membership.....5.00
6. C. C. Fehr, Fire report Feb. 25, 1918.....12.00
7. C. C. Fehr, Fire report Jan. 26, 1918.....17.50
8. Julius Nelson, pay-roll ending March 1st, 1918.....27.13
9. O. Palmer, Premium Policy No. 150.....875

Respectfully submitted,
W. Jorgenson Committee.

Moved by Jorgenson and supported by Roberts that the report be accepted and orders drawn on the treasurer for the amount. Motion carried.

Letter from John Aebil read and on motion duly seconded was referred to the clerk for reply.

President T. W. Hanson appointed the following to serve Election day: Election inspectors:

G. W. McCullough.
F. H. Mills.
A. L. Roberts.

Election commissioners:

O. P. Schumann.
G. W. McCullough.
A. M. Lewis.

Moved by Roberts and supported by McCullough that we adjourn. Motion carried.

T. Peterson,
Village Clerk.

BOARD OF HEALTH PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Board of Health of the Village of Grayling convened at the office of the County Treasurer, Monday evening, March 4th, 1918. Meeting called to order by T. W. Hanson, president. Trustees present, Jorgenson, McCullough, Lewis and Roberts. Absent, Canfield and Mills.

Moved by Roberts and supported by Jorgenson that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn for same: Motion carried.

1. Inaley & Keyport, M. Brenner case.....\$ 4.50
2. John Harrington, extra work 20.00
3. Mrs. H. Charron Graham case 10.00

Moved by Roberts and supported by McCullough that we adjourn. Motion carried.

T. P. Peterson, clerk,
Board of Health.

Forgot What He Needed.

From the Republican, Mt. Gilead, Ohio: The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came to this office and asked for a copy of the Morrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: "Now I know!"

"What is it you are looking for?" we inquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named

over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores that they post their clerks, and never let them substitute. Consumers lose faith in stores where substitution is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers.

Try This For Sour Stomach.

Take slowly, one teaspoonful at a time, three times a day, for a week, and then twice a day. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.

FAMILY WAR STAMP JOURNAL

When the Soldiers approached this Household we were treated, sympathetically, with a smile, with a kind word, with a hearty handshake, to show that in the general effort to protect their Homes and Families from the cruelties and harsh exactions of Autocracy—and with the True Spirit of those who are saving and buying for Liberty.

Mr. Head-of-the-Household signed a subscription card for 100 War Savings Stamps.

His Wife signed for 10 War Savings Stamps, and she also signed for two of the stamps for Baby Daughter.

They bought the Stamps on the Child's fourth birthday anniversary—the latter part of February—at \$4.13 each.

Daddy's 200 Stamps, at \$4.13, cost \$826.00

Mother's 60 Stamps, at \$4.13, cost .24.30

Baby's two Stamps, at \$4.13, cost .83

Total invested by the Family.... \$899.45

Daddy's Stamps had a maturity value.....\$1,000.00

Mother's War stamp, matured, 1918.....200.00

Daughter's had a value, when she was 3 years old, of..... 10.00

Total value at maturity..... \$1,210.40

Now we deduct the cost of the Stamps..... \$899.45

And we find the Family's Net Profit to be..... \$210.45

On an investment of \$899.45—and they still have 55 cents left over from their \$1,000 with which to buy two Thrift Stamps toward another War Savings Stamp for Daughter, and 4 Cents besides.

Now, let's see what the Percentage of Profit was to this Household:—

We'll assume that Adversity did not overtake the family and that it was not necessary that their money be withdrawn until the due date (although they would have done this if it had been necessary), in which case they would have received the value of the Stamps at the time of withdrawal, with what would be the equivalent of practically 3 per cent interest.

The length of time this Family had its money invested in War Savings Stamps was fifty-eight months—so we will divide the Family profit of \$210.45 by 58, and we find the monthly profit to be \$.38, or \$43.56 a year.

The Family invested practically \$1,000 and received interest of 4.356 per cent on the investment—free from all Taxes, county, state or federal.

This family subscribed for its Stamps in the True Spirit of Patriotism, and discovered that through purchasing them it had not only done its Duty to its Country, but that it had made a most excellent Investment at a remunerative Rate of Interest—an Investment backed by all the wealth and earnings power of the nation.

The Family had done its Full Duty in protecting its Home and that of its Neighbor from Autocratic Rule—and helped the Whole World to achieve Liberty, besides making a Fine Investment for the Family Funds, and laying the Foundation for the Teaching of the Habits of Thrift to the Little Daughter.

The Example set by this Family can—and WILL—be duplicated by many other Families in the state of Michigan.

Proceedings of Board of County Road Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Road Commissioners of Crawford county, held at the Court house in the village of Grayling, on Monday, March 4th, 1918 at one o'clock p.m.

Meeting called to order by T. W. Hanson, chairman.

All members present.

The object of the meeting as stated by the chairman was for the purpose of determining the advisability of requesting the Board of Supervisors of Crawford county to submit the proposition of a bond issue at the April election 1918.

Following a general public discussion with representatives of various parts of the county, who were in attendance at the meeting on invitation extended by the chairman of the board, the following resolution was introduced:

RESOLVED THAT THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY: having under consideration the question of submitting to the Board of Supervisors of Crawford county, the request to place before the electors of the county the proposition of a bond issue for highway purposes and having as far as possible obtained the sentiment of the electors relative to same, and, whereas it has become apparent to the Board of Road Commissioners, that owing to the present general conditions and the expressions against a bond issue at this particular time.

WHEREFORE be it RESOLVED that the Board of Road Commissioners take no further action in the matter and that their request be withheld from the Board of Supervisors.

On motion duly seconded the resolution was accepted and adopted.

There being no further business, on motion duly seconded the Board adjourned without date.

Frank Sales, clerk.

During the lesson one afternoon, a violent thunder-storm arose, and, to lesson the fright of the children, the teacher began telling of the wonders of the elements.

"What is it you are looking for?" we inquired. "My wife sent me after a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy,

and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named

over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's.' I'll try again and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy."

Try This For Sour Stomach.

Take slowly, one teaspoonful at a time, three times a day, for a week, and then twice a day. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.

Methodist Church Notes.

Regular services will be held morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:00 o'clock in the Methodist. Please attend these services and bring a friend, all are welcome.

Commonwealth Devoted to Liberty

Family War Stamp Journal

The dog was the only domestic animal native to the Indians in North America. When the Indians had dogs, however, they were tame, before the coming of the white man. Hand in hand with the lack of the ox went a method of agriculture that depended on the use of the hoe instead of the Asiatic and European plow. The absence of the horse, coupled with that of wheeled conveyances, presented serious obstacles to the extensive transportation of people and property. Thirdly, the cultivated plants of economic importance differed, making the place of millet, wheat and other old-world cereals.

Finally, a fully developed phonetic system of writing was wanting throughout, the nearest approaches being confined to Mexico and Yucatan.

A Taxpayer.

All-City Quintette Trounces Traverse City.

There can be no doubt on the part of those who attended the basketball game between the Grayling All-City team and the Traverse City All-City team at the School gymnasium last Tuesday night that the visitors came over to win. Their players were not boastful but they had every look of confidence. The game was fast and exciting. Milner made the first points by shooting a basket, and McDermaid registered a free throw. Then the visitors made two baskets, thus were ahead one point. Their happiness lasted for but a few minutes for the "gags" soon got their system a working and nothing could stop them. The first half was close, 13 to 11 in our favor. In the second half the visitors made 3 baskets, one early in the game and the others just beating the final whistle. The score for the game was Grayling 36, Traverse City 17. Following was the lineup.

McDermaid, 10...R. F....Perkett, 10

Doroh, 2.....L. F....Moran, 1

Thompson, 8.....C.....Ott, 6

Milnes, 6.....R. G. R. Schulgen, 0

Loring, 10.....L. G. G. Schulgen, 0

Shanahan, 0.....R. F.

Hewitt, 0.....R. G.

—

Mercy Hospital Notes.

A. J. Joseph, of this city who underwent an operation Monday, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Chris. Hanson of this city underwent an operation last Monday, and as the result is getting along nicely.

Little Frank Comps, five year old boy of Cheboygan, is rapidly recovering and will soon return to his home. He has been at the hospital a couple of weeks suffering from fever.

Mrs. Laura Keesler of Roscommon is undergoing treatment at the hospital.

Mrs. McMasters of Roscommon remains about the same.

Miss Celia Zybil of Cheboygan is at the hospital for an operation, and is doing nicely.

George Wilcox of this city is very ill at Mercy hospital.

Raymond Cole of Atlanta, who has been receiving treatment for a week, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Anna Miller of Houghton Lake is a patient at Mercy hospital, receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Fellows of Cheboygan is doing nicely after an operation recently performed.

Miss Mary Webeler returned last Monday to her home in Cheboygan, after having been at the hospital a week, for medical treatment.

Richard Rogers, of Gaylord, who underwent an operation for empyma about a week ago is improving.

For Coughs and Colds

Use NOTHING but a DEDPENDABLE, PROMPT and effective medicine—one guaranteed to soothe and RELIEVE PROMPTLY, or money refunded.

SCHIFFMANN'S EXPECTORANT

(Makes 64 Teaspoonsful)

It is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Tickling, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Cold, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, or Coughing Pains. It has a cooling effect on the throat membranes almost instantly, and the healing relief it affords will be surprising and gratifying. Contains no opiates. Send and give

THIS FREE 15 CENT COUPON

to any DRUGGIST who will accept it for 15 cents in purchasing a regular 50 cent size bottle, and if it is NOT EXACTLY as REPRESENTED, go back and get your MONEY REFUNDED.

Name _____

No Doubt.

Hubby—"I'll be back at eleven, my dear; I give you my word." Wifey—"I would rather you keep it, my love."

Very Good.

Percival—is he good in Math? Algernon—You bet. Never even whispers.—Yale Record.

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To those who wish to Benefit their last two pay days

By taking advantage of this Grand Opportunity

It isn't generally understood by the people that my SALE is continuing beyond last Saturday. But I have decided, and have so stated to those who have entered my store during the last week, that the SALE would be continued at the prices that were placed on the goods until the stock is reduced to my satisfaction.

Nearly 2,000 Pairs of Shoes

are hanging on the racks today. All who enter may grab their size before the sizes are broken.

Ladies' Fine Shoes

are also on sale with prices marked. Ladies take advantage now.

Suits and Overcoats

are going fast and there are but very few left.

Spring Underwear

A general benefit to all wishing spring Underwear—ladies or men—take the advantage. You will find a great difference in the prices.

Men's Work Shirts

Friday and Saturday Specials. One line of 75c Dress Shirts at **42c**

Mittens

Get your mittens and lay them away. It will pay you.

Step in and see how smooth this machinery is running on the sale business—it will surprise you

Factory People, Working People, Railroad Men and Farmers: HEAD FOR THIS STORE—GET BUSY

Yours for Business,

Frank Dreese

On the Hill opposite the Jail

Re-living The Slogan of '76

Remember that cry (deep as the seas, wide as the heavens) which burst from the thirteen American colonies when threatened by unjust taxation!

The whole-hearted, fight-to-the-limit, Americanism of it!

Listen: "MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

Not one cent for tribute. Yet the question was merely one of those easily-adjusted matters between parent country and child colony which mutual tolerance and mediation might correct.

Millions for defense. And our crude Atlantic-coast forefathers hadn't even thousands then, where the wide-flung states and cities of our modern America have hundreds of thousands!

Doesn't the character-brawn, the sheer brute bravery, of that cry of '76 shock you into admiration—into a pride of race that is beyond all pride of wealth or attainment?

Millions for defense! Thank God we have them. For here is no puny point of politics confronting a few infant colonies, but a tremendous, world-eclipsing struggle of Right against Might, whose stake is the Tomorrows of the World!

Let's coin the courage of our forefathers—"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"—into War Savings Stamps, proving that the slogan of '76 is not a dead, historic memory, but a present, live, indomitable creed of co-operation and of victory!

For as we lend to the limit, so America will defend to the limit!

INSURANCE

It is more profitable to insure BEFORE the fire than AFTER

INSURE

Will not PREVENT the fire but it will give you a mighty thankful feeling after the flames have cleaned you out.

We represent some of the most substantial and prompt paying companies in the world, companies that do a tremendous business all over this country.

Only a trifling amount annually will protect you against the loss by fire of a life time of savings. Is it wise to delay even one single day?

FIRE INSURANCE
and SURTYBONDS

O. Palmer

FEDERAL INCOME TAX IN BRIEF

The Requirements Boiled Down for Busy Folks.

Returns must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Tax due may be paid now or on or before June 15, 1918.

If you are single and your income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more you must file a return.

If you were married and living with wife (or husband) and had a net income of \$2,000 or more for 1917 you must file a return.

Husband's and wife's income must be considered jointly, plus income of minor children.

Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or evade the law.

For false or fraudulent return there is a penalty not exceeding \$2,000 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, plus 100 per cent of tax.

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, fine is from \$20 to \$1,000, plus 50 per cent of tax due.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of district in which you live.

An agent may file return for a person who is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated.

Each return must be signed and sworn or affirmed by person executing it.

Single persons are allowed \$1,000 exemption in computing normal tax.

A married person living with wife (or husband) is allowed \$2,000 exemption, plus \$200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Returns must show the entire amount of earnings, gains and profits received during the year.

Officials and employees are not taxable on the salaries or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States.

Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. S. is exempt from federal income tax and should be omitted.

Interest on United States government bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of Liberty Bonds in excess of \$5,000 par value.

Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income.

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the return of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a beneficiary or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not income.

Payments received for real or personal property sold is not income, but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale.

Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income.

From the entire gross income certain allowances are made in arriving at the net income.

Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or profession may be claimed.

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immediate use.

The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed as a tenant farmer's expense.

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for breeding purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot be claimed.

A storekeeper can claim amounts paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also drainage and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and trucks.

A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automobile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions.

A dentist can claim similar items, except team or auto expense, which are not necessary in his profession.

Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are investments.

Interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on a personal return.

All taxes paid within the year can be taken out on federal return, except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements.

Losses sustained in business or through fire, storm or shipwreck or by theft, except when compensated by insurance on otherwise.

Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may be claimed.

You can also claim the amount paid to the Red Cross and to other charitable, religious or educational organizations to the extent of 15 per cent. of your net income.

Methodist Church Notes.

Gospel services will be held morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:00 o'clock in the Denebod. Please attend these services and bring a friend, all are welcome.

Height of Ill. Manners.

To sit at a woman's table and later use her weaknesses or ignorances to point a jest is not an unheard of thing, but it is a shameful one.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

TESTED WARTIME RECIPES FOR USE IN MICHIGAN

War Breads Are Healthy.

"War Breads" (3-4 or 2-3 wheat and 1-4 or 1-3 other cereals) are even more healthful than those made entirely of white flour. They are light, wholesome, taste well, and are very nutritious, though the loaves are not so large as those made of white flour.

As substitutes for wheat use oats, barley, rice, corn meal and potatoes. Rye with wheat makes an excellent bread; but our crop of rye is not as large as we had expected, so other cereals must also be used. Graham flour is a wheat flour; it is a wheat-saver, but is not a wheat substitute.

It is not a difficult matter to make these "War Breads". Follow your favorite bread recipe, using 3-4 the usual amount of white flour and 1-4 of some other cereal, such as oat meal, rice flour, corn meal, barley, etc., or potatoes.

Here is one reliable recipe for white bread to be used as a basis for substitution, if you have not one which is satisfactory. If you already have a good recipe, use that.

Four Leaf Recipe for Bread.

1 qt lukewarm milk, water, or a mixture of the two.

2 cakes compressed yeast, or

3 C lukewarm milk, water, or a mixture of the two.

1 C liquid yeast

1/2 T salt

1 T sugar

1 or 2 T fat, if used

3 cts sifted flour

Original bulk of dough two quarts; bulk when ready to be made into loaves, five to six quarts.

Bolt the water or scald the milk. Put the sugar and salt (and fat if used) into the bowl. Pour the hot liquid over it and allow it to become lukewarm. Mix the yeast with a little of the lukewarm liquid and add it to the rest of the liquid. If convenient, set this aside in a warm place, not over 86 degrees F. for one hour; if not convenient to set it aside, add the flour at once, putting in a little at a time, and kneading until the dough is of such consistency that it sticks neither to the bowl nor to the hands. This requires about 10 minutes. Cover, and allow to rise 1½ hours at a temperature of 86 degrees. It may be better to set it at a lower temperature, but the lower the temperature the longer the time required for rising. Cut down the dough from the sides of the bowl, grease the hands slightly, knead a little and set aside to rise again for one hour. With a good bread flour, it should treble its bulk in each rising. With a soft wheat flour, it should not rise much beyond twice its volume. Decrease portions of mold and place in a greased pan, allow to rise until a light touch will make a slight dent. Bake about 50 minutes.

The above rule will make a good working basis for the various war breads. In place of 1-4 of the bulk of white flour use one of the other grains,—corn, barley, rye, oats, or potato. This amount will not greatly change either the texture or the flavor of the bread.

There are different methods of putting in the substitute. One way is to

use the correct amount of substitute (1-4 amount of flour usually used) and a small portion of flour when the sponge is set, adding the remaining flour as usual. Another method is to set the sponge as usual, adding the substitute with the remainder of the flour. This last method is especially good if rye or barley flour is used; mashed potato can also be worked in very satisfactorily at this time. If potato is used as a substitute allowance must be made for the extra water contents and enough flour added to make a very stiff loaf.

Illustration—Substituting 1-4 oatmeal in above recipe.

Set the sponge with 3 cups of oatmeal (scalded with one or two cups of boiling water). When lukewarm add the rest of the liquid, the yeast, two or three cups of flour, salt, etc. In the morning add the rest of the flour according to directions. If the short process is used, add all the flour at once and proceed with recipe.

Corn Meal Bread.

1 1/2 C liquid

1/2 T salt

2 1/2 C corn meal

3/4 yeast, dry or compressed, or

1/2 C lukewarm water.

1/2 C liquid yeast

2 C flour

Pour the liquid over the corn meal and salt, and heat to the boiling point. Cook 20 minutes in the double boiler or over hot water. Cool, add yeast and flour, mix and stir until double. Knead, shape into loaf, and let rise in the pan until the loaf has again doubled. Bake 50 minutes.

Sour Milk Corn Bread.

2 C corn meal

2 C sour milk

2 T fat (melted)

1 T sugar, white or brown

2 eggs

1 t soda

1 1/2 t salt

Mix all the dry ingredients, including the soda, together. Add the liquid and beat well. Let stand until the bread is baked. The bread should be baked for 30 minutes. Butter milk may be substituted for the sour milk, in which case the butter should be slightly increased; or sour cream may be used and butter omitted.

Corn Meal Bread.

1 1/2 C liquid

1/2 T salt

2 1/2 C corn meal

3/4 yeast, dry or compressed, or

1/2 C lukewarm water.

1/2 C flour

Pour the liquid over the corn meal and salt, and heat to the boiling point. Cook 20 minutes in the double boiler or over hot water. Cool, add yeast and flour, mix and stir until double. Knead, shape into loaf, and let rise in the pan until the loaf has again doubled. Bake 50 minutes.

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2 T fat (melted)

1 T sugar, white or brown

2 eggs

1 t soda

1 1/2 t salt

Mix all the dry ingredients, including the soda, together. Add